

The Northwest Missourian

Northwest Missouri State Teachers College

VOLUME XV

MARYVILLE, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1929

NUMBER 33

Mr. Gillilan's Lecture Caused Much Laughter

Mr. Rickenbrode Paid Mr. Gillilan for a Chautauqua Engagement in Trenton, 23 Years Ago.

Strickland Gillilan, author, lecturer, poet, and humorist, spoke at the College auditorium, Tuesday, July 2.

Mr. Gillilan, who came here directly from Memphis, Tennessee, is not a stranger in Northwest Missouri. He has lectured on the chautauqua platform in nearly all of the county seat towns in this section of the country. He told many amusing incidents that happened on his trips and mentioned many people whom he met in the towns of this part of Missouri. He said that Mr. Rickenbrode paid him for a chautauqua lecture twenty-three years ago in Trenton, when Mr. Rickenbrode was chautauqua secretary there.

Mr. Gillilan's stage presence and appearance contributed much to the audience's enjoyment of his wit. He did not hesitate to sit on the corner of the table on the stage. In the course of his lecture, he made his hearers laugh at will and then made them laugh at themselves for laughing.

Mr. Gillilan began his lecture by saying that he was glad to be in Maryville and to look into all the faces in the auditorium, because, there were faces there that needed looking into.

He continued by expressing his opinion of long introductions. He said that Mr. Bryan was once given such a long introduction that he had only fifteen minutes to speak and had to leave out the monkey business.

The lecturer then told the story of a man who was accused of stuttering more in New York than in Baltimore. The accused explained that it was a larger town.

Cal Coolidge's quietness, according to Mr. Gillilan, might almost justify calling his salary "hush money." He said that perhaps Mr. Coolidge had found out that words were worth \$1.00 each and he was saving them for the magazines. He then said that the American people had now chosen the next most quiet man for president.

"The motto of the American people in regard to their presidents seems to be 'With all your faults, we love you still,'" said Mr. Gillilan.

Mr. Gillilan told about attending a business men's convention in Washington, D. C., at a banquet following the convention the men had been listening to a synthetic, windjammer, spellbinder telling them what they were in Washington for. According to Mr. Gillilan, if the audience had been sleep walkers they would have been fifteen miles away when this man finished his lecture. The speaker seemed to be like a Boy Scout, three years behind with his daily good deeds, for it was 12:30 a. m. when Mr. Gillilan got his turn to speak.

Mr. Gillilan said that he had not come to instruct his audience because he did not know a thing in the world. Then he said that he certainly was ashamed because he did not know any more than those in the audience. The speaker then said if you tell people things they already know, they will think you are smart because you know the same things they do.

Mr. Gillilan suggested that scientists should be called as real humorists because the constant finding of new

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Dramatic Club Is Meeting Each Week

The Dramatic Club, which is meeting weekly instead of semi-weekly as previously announced, held its meeting in the auditorium, Thursday, June 27, at 3:35 o'clock.

The hour was devoted to pantomimes given by each member in lieu of try-out for the summer. Each pantomime was very interesting and especially typical to the mode of life which was portrayed. The following were presented: Pulling a tooth, Clarence Worley and Luther Blackwelder; violin recital, Janice Fannon and Lois Tripp; old time farmer coming to town, Wilbur Pettigrew; putting on necktie, Lawrence Brown; fighting trip, Ruth Milligan; shaving, Crawford; flitting a pair of glasses, Curtis Forende.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Mohs and children, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Cooper enjoyed a picnic supper at the Mohs home, Sunday evening, June 31.

Mr. A. H. Cooper Is to Go to Nebraska

Mr. A. H. Cooper will offer the following Vitalized Agriculture short courses in Nebraska this fall: a joint short course of one week for Merriam and Hamilton Counties; one at York, Nebraska, for York County and Fillmore County; one at Walton, Nebraska for Saunders County; and one at David City, Nebraska for Butler County.

Mr. Cooper will use as instructors the following people: Helen White; W. H. Burr; Hasty Reesman of Thompson, Nebraska; Harriet Schuman of Lincoln; Marjorie Anderson, York, Nebraska; O. E. Odman, Wahoo, Nebraska; and Mrs. Fern Neal of David City, Nebraska.

These people, all of whom have studied with Mr. Cooper, have done outstanding work as teachers, using the Vitalized Agriculture method.

Lecture Series Is Continued by Instructors

Miss Lowery, and Miss Dow Discuss Eighteenth Century Writers in English 160.

"The Eighteenth Century Godfather" was the subject of the lecture given by Miss Lowery in Social Hall last Tuesday, July 2. The lecture was one of a series of lectures which are being given under the direction of Miss Painter. The "Godfather" in this case was John Newbery, who, between 1742 and 1767, published at St. Paul's churchyard the first books meant for children's entertainment. These books came to be called the Laliputian Library. The lecture sketched briefly the history of the kinds of books that were available to children before that time.

A brief analysis of one of Newbery's books, "Goody Two Shoes," was given by Miss Lowery to show the characteristics that made Newbery's books noteworthy.

"The French Salon of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" was the subject of a most interesting lecture given by Miss Blanche Dow, as the eighth of the series of lectures on Great Writers, Tuesday afternoon, June 9.

"The French Salon was one of the most aristocratic movements of the social and literary history of France," Miss Dow said. "Cruel and unscrupulous, crafty and scheming as the Medici regime undoubtedly was, yet France never lost her tradition of courtly manners, elaborate ceremony, and elegant social form. Small wonder then when Henri de Navarre demolished the legend of the valois power and crowned himself first of the Bourbon line, that Parisian society was horrified at the new order of things."

Miss Dow pointed out the change that took place when the uncultured Henry IV brought his rude courtiers to Paris. "The court was no longer the symbol of elegance," she said. "It assumed the character of a military camp. Something alarming was happening to French style, French manners, and French speech."

As a result of the disgust of Parisian society at the new regime, there arose a group, centered around Mme. du Rambouillet, in her Salon in the Hotel de Rambouillet, in the street of Saint Thomas du Louvre. "Here gathered all the high nobility, all persons of wit and talent," explained Miss Dow. "All of intellectual and artistic merit were received with the same graciousness whether the were members of the royal family or simple tradesmen." It was a group of Precieux and Precieuses who were determined to restore to French manners, speech, and letters the elegance they now seemed so sadly to lack.

In speaking of the merits of the Salon, Miss Dow pointed out that through its portraits, the favorite literary pastime, through its effort to express ingenious ideas in ingenious phrases, through its habit of analyzing piousness and refining sentiments, it fostered a taste for psychology, a fondness for the study of the actions of the mind and heart in all their shades, paving the way for the masterpieces of the century.

Eighteenth century salons divided the socially elite into groups of individuals. (Continued on page 3)

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Bronson and their daughter, Betsie, were dinner guests at the O. Myking Mohs home, Sunday, July 7.

College Girls Were Awarded White Sweaters

Important Announcements Are Made in Regular Assembly July 3 and July 10.

The regular College assembly was held in the auditorium Wednesday morning at 10:40.

Mr. Kinnaird who had charge of the assembly made the announcements after which Miss Angie Middleton took charge of the assembly. The students in Miss Middleton's music classes played several numbers in concert on the harmoniums.

Miss Middleton led the student body in songs, which had been mimeographed for the occasion. The accompaniment was played by Mr. Holdridge of the faculty.

At the assembly sweaters were awarded the following girls for their participation in College women's sports. The names of the girls are as follows: Ruth England, Willetta Todd, Kathleen Jones, Sarrah Davis, Opal Hantz, Opal Hall, Permenio Davis, Emma Bledsoe, Junita Marsh and Mary Appleman.

At the close of the meeting, the Freshman class met at the front of the auditorium and all those who were interested in taking the trip to Conception to visit the Monastery met in Social Hall and Miss De Luce gave the students a short lecture and pointed out by means of drawings the things they should watch for during their visit in order to appreciate the artistic designs of the buildings.

Assembly, June 3

The following announcements were made by Mr. Kinnaird: After vacation, classes which have been meeting five times a week will meet only four times a week. Mr. Kinnaird emphasized the fact that classes are required to meet forty-five times during the quarter.

The assembly hour has also been changed to 10:40 a. m., beginning July tenth.

He also announced that a night letter would be sent to President Lamkin, in time to reach him before he left Atlanta or to reach him on the boat as he leaves New York, on his way to Switzerland where he will attend the meeting of the World Federation of Educational Associations of which Mr. Lamkin is a director.

The Howard Leech medal is given every year to the man who is the best all-around athlete, and who ranks high in campus activities and scholarship. The medal was presented to H. Fisher who has received letters for athletic activities and no grade below an A.

All those who expect to receive degrees at the close of the summer quarter were urged to turn in their applications, in order that their records can be examined.

Announcements were made concerning the college trip to the Convent and Monastery at Conception, which will be made Saturday, July 13. The trip will be made between the hours of 7:30 and 12:00 a. m. A fee of seventy-five cents will be charged.

Miss Middleton of the music department, had charge of the music. She led in a spirited singing of American, Star Spangled Banner and Alma Mater.

Epworth League Wins A Silver Cup Trophy

Anna Mae Holt and Martha Proffler attended the Epworth League Assembly of the M. E. Church, South, which was held at Fayette, Missouri, June 25-30.

One of the instructors was Miss Katherine Johnson, a returned missionary from Japan, who is a life volunteer from Maryville M. E. South Church. Another was Byron Riegel, a brother of Miss Bernice Riegel, who teaches in the Maryville High School.

The secretary's book of the Maryville Epworth League was given a grade of 100 per cent. It was the only one in the St. Joseph district with this record. There were only two of all the Leagues represented which had this rank.

The Maryville Epworth League ranked highest in all its work among the Leagues of the St. Joseph district and won a silver trophy cup.

The Maryville delegates gave "Echoes of Payette Assembly," at the Epworth League meeting, June 31. They talked to the women of the church on the following afternoon.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 12—Awakening.
(College Auditorium)
July 13—Saturday, College Trip
July 19—Friday, School Dance
July 20—College Trip

Alumnus Gives the Fourth of July Address

Mr. Lowell L. Livengood talks to the Students in Assembly about Patriotism and World Peace.

At the College assembly which was held Wednesday, July 3, in the auditorium, Mr. R. A. Kinnaird made the announcements and introduced Mr. Lowell L. Livengood who delivered a patriotic address to the students. Mr. Livengood is a graduate of the College and at present is an attorney in Maryville. Having served in the world war, he was particularly fitted for making an address upon patriotism.

Mr. Livengood showed how, with the Declaration of Independence for a foundation, the nation had grown to be a world power. The period of struggle which followed the Revolutionary war, the hardships of the pioneers, the Civil, Spanish American, and World wars, comprise a part of the price which has been paid for his prestige among nations.

In this way the speaker led to the subject of world peace, bringing out the fact that world peace is out of the question until the nations become peace minded. Until the nations become peace minded he said that disarmament will be of no avail and a nation will only be foolish to lay down arms and thus be unable to protect itself. He said that, in the mind of the idealist, every war had always been the last, but that this belief is a fallacy. Mr. Livengood thinks that using scientific and business principles will help solve the problem of war. The address is as follows:

A little more than one and one-half centuries have elapsed since a band of devoted patriots affixed their hands to a priceless document. By their act they changed a state of guerrilla warfare into that momentous struggle which made this Nation free and independent. The American Declaration of Independence was something more than a mere written instrument declarative of the rights of a few million provincials. It was like unto the first breath of a new born spirit which, in a period of time so short as to seem almost paradoxical, was to grow into a living force of such colossal proportions that its benign influence was to spread to and become a powerful instrumentality for good in the greater part of the civilized world. It was the embodiment of the ideal of human liberty in matters political, as that ideal appeared to and was interpreted by our Revolutionary forefathers. It was to and is to 100,000,000 of their posterity the true heritage of a noble past. It became the fixed polar star of liberty toward which our eyes have been directed and to which the gaze of the world has ever turned when the question of human liberty was at stake. And, finally it was the fountain of an endless stream upon whose crystal waters has flowed to mankind everywhere a current of political and social blessings.

Scarcely had the echo of the last gun fired at Yorktown ceased its reverberation, when there arose from the land of the down trodden and oppressed peasants of France an ominous muttering. The spirit of freedom born in the colonies had been wafted by friendly words across the trackless ocean. The Ancient Regime was forever doomed and soon the image of its hideous form was consigned to oblivion. In its stead there appeared the Spirit of Democracy—a waifling first—but as time rushed ever onward soon to attain full stature. As it stalked forth among the nations of Europe, the crowns of despots became unsteady. Dynasties long established began to totter. In an effort to retard the spread of Democracy, reforms which had been eagerly awaited during the years, were now granted by the monarchs with lavish hands, but all to no avail. Ere long, representative government became the established order. Gone forever from the face of the civilized world were the Caesars, the Kaisers, the Bonapartes, the Bourbons, the Hapsburgs, and other relics of despotism—universal political freedom, as a long sought goal, has been practically

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Ned Colbert Is Successful in Research Work

Mr. G. H. Colbert Receives a Letter Which Tells of Fossil Hunting in Northern Nebraska.

Mr. G. H. Colbert, of the College, has recently received a letter from his son, Ned Colbert, a former college student, who has been conducting an expedition in Northwest Nebraska, for the purpose of collecting fossils for the museum at the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln. The third day out the party found a large mastodon jaw, in Pine Creek Canyon. It required about four days to get it out of the ground, hardened and encased, and made ready for shipment to the museum.

In a recent letter he says, "After we shipped the large mastodon jaw to Lincoln, we proceeded to Ainsworth, and from there we drove northward to the canyons along the Niobrara River, and Plum Creek. We spent about a week exploring such picturesque places as Devil's Gulch, Dutch Creek, Plum Creek, Deep Creek, Dead Man's Gulch, Horse Thief Canyon, etc., which all means that we have done a lot of walking and climbing. Mr. McGraw, one of the party, found a most beautiful camel jaw. I found a few bones protruding from a cliff and we started today, June 27, uncovering them. Our first task was to dig out about four tons of dirt and sandstone. Then we started on the 'bone layer.' One thing led to another and before the day was over we had uncovered the partial skeleton of a Merychippus, a three-toed horse. The skull was resting upside down, with the molar teeth pointing at the blue sky above. One front leg extended beneath the skull. Another front leg was all stretched out, every bone in place at one side of the skull. Another leg was articulated a little further on. Several vertebrae were stretched out, one after another, like onions on a string."

"Then there were some camel legs mixed up with the horse. Just as we were getting ready to leave this evening, McGraw found a pig skull, a most rare find in these sediments. So you may imagine that we came to camp in a happy frame of mind."

In order to secure the above he says, "We must need dig a hole about six feet wide, ten feet long, and ten feet deep. So you see there is a lot of digging connected with digging for fossil bones."

The party has now moved on to Valentine, Nebraska and will work in that region for some time. Mr. Forest Martin, son of Dr. Vilas Martin, who was graduated from Harvard, a few days ago, with the degree A. B. has joined the party in which Mr. Colbert is working at Valentine, Nebraska, for the next month. Dr. Martin's son will continue his work in the medical school at Harvard next year. Mr. Colbert and Mr. Martin were former classmates.

Students Will Give Convention Reports

Miss Ole Turner of Camden Point will lead the College Christian Endeavor Society at the Christian Church on next Sunday evening, at 7:00 p. m. The program will consist of reports by the students who attended the International Christian Endeavor Convention at Kansas City, July 3-8. Those reporting are Myrel Lyle, Maryville; Constance Comstock, Shenandoah; Laura Donahue, Grayson; Esther Mergler, Osborne, Kansas; and Emma Baker, Cameron. A vocal solo will be sung by Miss Marie Dickerson.

College Graduates to Receive Degrees

The Kansas City Star, July 8, gave an account of the Missouri University summer commencement exercises which will be held in Columbia, August 2. Among the students who will be awarded the degree of Master of Arts will be six former graduates of the College. The following people were graduates of S. T. C.: Charles V. Meyers, Hamilton; Harry F. Hoberg, Huntington; James Morton Broadbent, Martinsville; Marion Frank Drury, St. Joseph; Oliver E. Jones, Ordway, Colorado; and Earle Clifford Duncan, Clarinda, Iowa.

College Paper Will Be Sent to Farmers

Through the courtesy of the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, the Northwest Missourian, the College paper, is being sent to the farmers of the adjoining territory of Maryville. All those who receive their mail through the Maryville postoffice on the rural delivery, will receive the paper.

It is the aim of the College to keep the Farmers informed on the activities, the programs and everything concerning the College which may be of interest to the people of the community.

The Northwest Missourian offers an excellent opportunity for the merchants of Maryville to advertise their goods, directly to the people of Maryville, and to those who live near Maryville. The paper goes to the townspeople of Maryville, the students, and to others who subscribe for it.

The Northwest Missourian has a circulation of approximately 2,100.

Mary Lee Peck and Ray Hull Married July 2

George Peck, Mrs. Hull's Brother, Former Student at the College Sings Two Vocal Solos.

The following clipping concerning the wedding of Miss Mary Lee Peck and Ray Hull was taken from the Wednesday, July 3, issue of the Concord, North Carolina Daily Tribune.

One of the most unique weddings of the season was the home wedding of Miss Mary Lee Peck to Ray Hull, of Maryville, Mo., which was solemnized Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Peck.

Rev. H. C. Kellermeyer, pastor of the "Bride," officiated, using the double ring ceremony.

The wedding was attended only by relatives and a few immediate friends of the family.

The vows were spoken in the living room before an improvised altar of fern, Queen Anne lace and old-fashioned flowers.

Prior to the ceremony, George Peck, brother of the bride, sang "I Love Thee" (Albert Milendburg), and "I Love You Truly" (Carrie Jacobs Bond).

Then to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, played by Miss Mary Elizabeth Davis the bridal procession entered. Mr. Kellermeyer stationed himself before the altar. He was followed by Miss Helen Barrier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Barrier, acting as flower girl and carrying a basket of summer flowers. Little Joe Barrier acted as ring bearer. The rings were carried in the pit of a large white lily. Then Miss Agnes Peck, sister of the bride and maid of honor, entered wearing a pink georgette dress and carrying a beautiful bouquet of old-fashioned flowers.

The bride entered with the groom. She was beautifully attired in a gown of pink and rose chiffon, trimmed with tiny pink and blue roses, and a picture hat of old rose. The bride's bouquet was composed of deep pink roses and snapdragons.

During the ceremony Englemann's "Melody of Love" was softly played. Mendelssohn's wedding march was used for the recessional.

Mrs. Hull is the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Peck. For the past two years she has been studying music at the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College of Maryville, Mo. She was a member of the Alpha Sigma Alpha sorority, and took an active part in many of the school's activities and organizations.

Mr. Hull is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hull, recently of Jefferson City, Mo. He received his education at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., and was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He is now manager of the Maryville Tribune Publishing Company, Maryville, Mo.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left by motor for their home in Maryville, Mo. They expect to visit points in the north and east before arriving in Maryville. For traveling the bride wore a green jersey sport suit with green and white accessories.—Forum.

Mr. Cooper's Vitalized Agriculture class has been studying beef cattle. They have been computing nutritive ratios and working out balanced rations.

Beautification Plan Is Sent to L.G. Somerville

State Highway Commission Requests All Rural School Boards to Co-operate in Beautification.

The state highway commission is seeking the co-operation of the school authorities in each county of the state in an effort to improve the appearances of the school grounds, especially the rural schools.

T. H. Cutler, chief engineer of the state highway commission, has written Leslie G. Somerville, county superintendent of schools, relative to the matter and Mr. Somerville said that he would take up the question at the annual meeting of the school boards which will be held at the courthouse in August.

Mr. Cutler's letter to Mr. Somerville is as follows: "Mr. L. G. Somerville, Supt. County Schools, Nodaway County, Maryville, Mo.

"Dear Mr. Somerville: "Wouldn't you like to see Missouri become the foremost state for general attractiveness and desirable living conditions? As a county school superintendent you are in a most advantageous position to help bring about such an end.

"From our previous letters you already know that the State Highway Commission is sponsoring a roadside beautification program and that it is asking the co-operation of every individual and organization in the state to help make Missouri one of the outstanding states in the union. To this end the Commission has offered, to all interested parties, the advisory services of its horticulturist and landscape designer in order to assist property owners along the road to improve the appearance of their premises."

"Observations of many unkempt county school yards, made while driving over the state prompts me to seek your co-operation in overcoming this source of ugliness along the highways. I believe the county school yard is an ideal place to start the work of roadside beautification. If the school child is permitted to assist in the work he will become very much interested in making the playgrounds more attractive and will communicate his interest and enthusiasm to his home folks. He will also acquire a better knowledge of trees, shrubbery, plants, and flowers if he helps to plant and take care of them. This intimate contact with nature will also give him a new appreciation of beauty that will favorably influence his later life. As an object lesson, a well developed and landscaped school yard would lead to an eventual tuning up of properties throughout the district and do much toward making the environment of the farms attractive and interesting enough to hold the young people to their birthplace.

"In conjunction with the above thought, the following plan is offered as a beginning for school ground beautification this year:

"1. Select a county school ground adjoining a state highway in a school district in which you believe the school teacher, pupils, and patrons will be interested in having the school grounds beautified.

"2. Send to the State Highway Department at Jefferson City, a detailed sketch of the school grounds. Show

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Newman Club Holds Big Picnic Supper

Members of the Newman Club enjoyed a picnic supper in the College park, Friday evening, June 28. This is the first of several social events planned by the club for this summer. Those attending the picnic were: Gertrude O'Riley, Marjorie Dolan, Elsie Fisher, Dorothea Cunningham, Margaret Komer, Miss Kathryn Franken, Miss Margaret Franken, Joan Franken, Lola O'Day, Alpha O'Day, Veronica Fisher, Dorothy Busby, Dorothy Baldoek, Esther Busby, Hilda Hoffman, Mary Forritter, Nina Merrigan, Alice Lawlor, Ester Dougherty, Anna Gorsuch, Ollie Whitaker, and Leona Whitaker. It is planned to hold a "Watermelon Feed" later on, and a long moonlight car ride. Meetings are held each Wednesday afternoon at 4:30, in room 234.

Clara Hollar, a former student, has been employed as a primary teacher at Lamar, Colorado, next year.

The Northwest Missourian

Which Was The Green and White Courier
MARYVILLE, MISSOURI

Missouri Charter Member
College Press Association
Member
Northwest Missouri Press Association
Member
Columbia Scholastic Press Association

Published once a week at the State Teachers College, Maryville, Mo., except the last of August and the first of September.
Entered as second class matter, November 9, 1914 at the Post Office at Maryville, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year \$1.00
One Quarter .25
All alumni who pay the Alumni Association dues of one dollar will receive the Northwest Missourian from the date dues are paid until the end of the following summer quarter.

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COLLEGE OATH
"We will never bring disgrace to this college by any act of cowardice or dishonesty. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the college. We will respect and obey the college laws and do our best to make a like respect and reverence in others. We will transmit this college to those who come after us, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

IF THE FLAG COULD SPEAK

Beneath my folds soldiers have fought in defense of their passion for liberty, and under the inspiration of my symbolism statesmen have built a Republic dedicated to the ideal of the sovereign rights of free citizens. I have seen the growth of a model system of public school seeking to offer a fair start in life to every boy and girl. I have encouraged the scientist in his search for truth, the merchant in his contribution to human wealth, and the laborer in his toil to provide for human comfort. For a century and a half the sons and daughters of Europe and Asia have looked upon me as the emblem of hope and opportunity.

But with all that glorious history there are moments when the breezes cease to blow and I must droop in shame at the knowledge that in the great land I represent, the bodies and spirits of little children are being broken in mines, factories, and mills; that corruption has found its way even into the municipal halls of my great cities; that in the hearts of some citizens sheltered by me, there abides a spirit of hate for fellowmen; that I have not been permitted to play a part of large usefulness in the work of benefiting all mankind regardless of nation, creed, or color.

What of my future? It rests with my sovereign citizens, and in them have I placed my trust that the day may come when I shall wave over a million schoolhouses all providing equal opportunities for the guided growth of childhood; over federal institutions in which there will abide a genuine concern for the safety and prosperity of the whole world; over factories where the rights of mankind will be upheld; over halls of business dedicated to usefulness; over Churches consecrated to the loftiest ideals of Christian brotherhood.—Selden Carlyle Adams.

WHAT IS A BOY?

He is a person who is going to carry on what you have started.

He is to sit right where you are sitting and attend to those things when you are gone which you think are so important.

You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon him.

Even if you make longues and treaties, he will have to manage them.

He is going to sit at your desk in the Senate, and occupy your place on the Supreme Bench.

He will assume control of your cities, state and nation.

He is going to move in and take over your prisons, churches, schools, universities, and corporations.

All your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him.

Your reputation and your future are in his hands.

All your work is for him, and the fate of the nation and of humanity is in his hands.

So it might be as well to pay him some attention.—Selected.

Obedience to Law

"We have achieved so much of liberty that we are seldom conscious of restraints. We resent restraints when we encounter them. I would not see our freedom less; but self-government implies that those who govern themselves shall not only make their own laws but shall also obey them. We have repudiated the right of others to

rule us; then we must rule ourselves. The alternative is anarchy.

"Obedience to law is thus the first duty of the citizens of a self-governing state. If we want discipline it must begin in the home and be continued in the school. No conception of one's personal duty to the state needs more emphasis just now. The growth of crime threatens us all.

"It is in a large degree the result of the belief of some that the people do not wish to have the laws enforced or that we cannot enforce the laws made by the people; or that a citizen may choose what law he will obey. Unless such illusions can be dispelled the whole of our liberties are lost.

"Therefore, it is not only by precept to the young but also by example of their parents and teachers that obedience to law should be taught as the first lesson in self-government."

—President Hoover
(Missouri Counselor)

Fourth of July

Of what consequence is it that the United States was given the heritage, the Declaration of Independence? What is that heritage of the American people? Is it the heritage of a mere holiday, a celebration? Is it of any importance that we, as a nation, set aside a special day known as the Fourth of July?

It was in 1819 that, to a degree entirely unprecedented, the allied and neutral nations of both hemispheres of the world celebrated what perhaps has been the second greatest Fourth of July to date. It was a historic event almost as wonderful to the world as was the forming of the document which gave us the holiday. The Stars and Stripes waved, the Tri-color over France, Belgium, Italy, Africa, Greece, Canada, Algeria, the African provinces of France, South America, Australia, Japan and England, as well as over our own homeland.

The Ambassador from Japan voiced the consensus, when he declared: "We trust you, we love you, and if you will let us, we will walk at your side in loyal good fellowship down all the coming years."

On the same day, Winston Spencer Churchill, in an address delivered in Central Hall, Westminster, London, proclaimed: "The Declaration of Independence is not only an American document. It follows on the Magna Charta and the Petition of Rights, as the third of the great title deeds on which the liberties of the English speaking race are founded. By it we lost an empire, but by it we also re-obtained an empire."

The World War has created a new comradeship among all peoples. The Declaration was a means to an end, and that end was Good Government, and more Good Government. By it we won not only independence but the respect and fellowship of all countries for us, as a nation.

The Fourth of July is our day for paying homage to the land which was the first to declare that, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Summer Dormitory Rules?

1. Breakfast is served from 7:55 to 11:55 only.
2. Everyone shall be in prior to 7:00 A. M.
3. Ride in cars at your own risk. Dean not responsible in such cases.
4. Do not neglect to sign out if convenient.
5. It is advisable to inform the dean on which night of each week you intend to study.
6. Lights out by pushing switch—do not leave lights on all night.
7. Any textbooks discovered missing at end of term may be located in waste-paper baskets.
8. Report for meals not later than three hours after schedule time.
9. Please utilize trays provided for that purpose in each room to prevent molting the wax on the floors.

DON'TS

Or Suggestions for Building Up Unions
Do attend every meeting and be on time. Pay your dues promptly.

Don't forget that it takes money to move the wheels of progress.

Don't be a knocker; a booster is more welcome.

Don't leave all the work for the faithful few—and criticize those who have your job to do.

When asked to help put something over or to express an opinion, just remember that you have the same duty and privilege that every other member has. Always vote your conviction and work as you vote.

Don't forget that good followers are as necessary as good leaders. So if you can't PULL, just roll up your sleeves and push.

When your president needs someone to go out in the interest of the work, just say, "Here am I, send me."

Don't look for trouble or failures, we find what we seek.

Don't carry your feelings on your elbows, they will be likely to get a jar.

When you get, peeved, don't say, "Well, I'm going to resign." Instead,

just take stock of yourself, and ask, "What kind of a union would this be, if all the other members were just like me?"

Don't expect more of others than you are willing to do. Remember, they too, are human, the same as you.

Don't forget that our officers need our prayers, sympathy and co-operation.

When asked to take an office, don't say get some one else. Just be a good sport and say, "I will accept it, and fill it as best I can."

(Exchange.)

MR. HOOVER'S CABINET

The members of the Cabinet are: Secretary of State—Henry L. Stimson, Presbyterian; Secretary of Treasury—Andrew H. Mellon, Presbyterian and Mason; Secretary of War—James W. Good, Presbyterian and Mason; Attorney-General—W. D. Mitchell, Presbyterian; Postmaster General—Walter Brown; Secretary of the Navy—Charles Francis Adams; Secretary of the Interior—Ray Lyman Wilbur; Secretary of Agriculture—Arthur M. Hyde, Methodist and Mason; Secretary of Commerce—Robert P. Lamont; Secretary of Labor—James J. Davis, Baptist and Mason.

These facts are given according to the best information that we have been able to obtain.—Missouri Counselor.

Diamond Dusters

"Despite the talk of baseball losing ground in the colleges, collegiate baseball is doing right well, says Tom Morrow in his article 'Diamond Dusters' which appears in the July issue of COLLEGE HUMOR.

College baseball is as lively as a covey of half caste cheerleaders beset with bees. College bred ball players numbering some seventy odd, a few left handers, have shaken off the scurilous bits of paleontology that clung to them after they had procured the peeling of the sheep, and are roaming big league orchards with no little success.

Statistics show that they are masticating yard after yard of the staple or eating tobaccos and conducting themselves in a highly normal fashion. There is scarcely a case on record of one of them leaping from the dugout to lead a cheer; nor yet has there been mention of one tearing forth a cornet, organizing his neighbors and marching about the field spelling out things. Hardly a pipe is being colored, and some of them have even gone in for garters.

Consider, with these delectable tidings of well nigh bond salesman activity among the college players, the travels of the college teams. With usual schedules against geographical rivals are mingled training trips and jaunts to the Orient. Trips to Japan are as common as bunions in Montana, and your average college player is as much at home in a jirrikisha as amid a group of common garden underweaver.

At present there is but little difference between the big league ball player and him of scholarly persuasion. Quite often the big leaguer can play ball and the collegiate can't, but there the distinction ends. Your collegiate would as gleefully gnash a vital member from an official scorer for withholding a base hit, his approach among the culinary implements is as awesome and he is a scratch man among the victuals—be they antique hen offerings, or entire antelopes.

Perhaps the best indication of the opulence of college baseball rests in the many trips to Japan. Practically as many have shipped to the Orient as maidens have swum the Channel. With this in mind, these trips would likely bear a bit of scholarly probing. Southern California has gone, Washington, Michigan, Chicago, Stanford and the latest entry, the University of Illinois.

Japan takes its baseball seriously, with twenty to thirty-five thousand viewing the average game, and eighty thousand packing the parks for a championship contest. And, you have the word of eye witnesses, the game itself as played by Japanese ball teams is of high grade, played most successfully with heads, feet and the throwing arms and a bit below normal with bats.

"A young city slicker went to live with his uncle on a farm. Day was just breaking on the first morning of his stay when the uncle shook him roughly.

"What's a trouble?" asked the city chap sleepily.

"We have to get up and gather pumpkins," replied the farmer.

"Great Scott," growled the agricultural recruit. "Do we have to sneak up on them in the dark?"

Mr. Mohus, after talking a great deal on the subject; And if you want to continue your research along this line, I can give you an armful of material.

Absent-minded Professor: Elizabeth, I believe I have lost the road.
Elizabeth: Ar, you certain you had it when you left the house?

Great American Writer Is Told About in Talk

(Continued from last week)

When the American Farmer was released from prison he was allowed to take his little, old trunk and sail for England. And what a luck thing for American letters it was that its contents escaped confiscation! In May, 1781, he closed a bargain with Thomas Davies and Lockyer Davis, publishers, in London, disposing of a quantity of his manuscript for the sum of thirty guineas. The book was published under the title that has already been quoted a number of times, Letters from an American Farmer. After disposing of some of his manuscript and probably making some kind of an arrangement about bringing out a second volume the American Farmer left England to go back to Normandy to see his father.

From discoveries that have recently been made, it is known that Crevecoeur took with him to France the little, old trunk containing the remainder of his manuscript, which lay undisturbed for one hundred and forty years before it was published.

The farmer who had delighted in the simple pleasures of the community in which, as he says, "Sawyer and merchant are the fairest titles our towns afford; farmer is the only appellation of the rural inhabitants of our country," now found himself in the society of the French salon, where he met Count This and Duchess That until his head seemed completely turned. At this time he brought out a French version of his letters, but critics say that like their author, the letters have discarded their homespun garb of charming simplicity and naive sentiment and have taken on the artificial sentimentality and redundant rhetoric of eighteenth century French literature. It seems that Crevecoeur at this time had high ambitions to be remembered as a French writer.

While in France this time, Crevecoeur became acquainted with Benjamin Franklin, who was introduced to him by Madame D'Houdetot in 1781 through a letter. She herself did not actually meet him personally until later, but she said that he was the son of a man who had been the friend of herself and her husband for more than twenty years. It was, through this French "Blue-stocking" that Crevecoeur not only was admitted to the society of men of letters in France, but was appointed French consul to the states of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Returning to America, November, 1783, not as an American but as a Frenchman, Crevecoeur found his happy home completely destroyed, his wife dead, and his children nowhere to be found. Only once during the time that he had been away had he been able to send letters to his family. It had happened that he had been able to befriend five American naval officers who in escaping from an English prison had succeeded in crossing the Channel in an open boat to France. Upon their arrival there, they were taken by Crevecoeur to his father's home and cared for until Crevecoeur could put them in touch with Benjamin Franklin, who was then the American representative in Paris. When they had started back to America they took with them a packet of letters, promising to put them into the hands of the wife of the American Farmer if it were possible to do so. They, of course, being under the command of the army, could not themselves undertake to deliver them, but they succeeded in giving the letters to a friend in Boston who undertook to comply with the wishes of Crevecoeur. It was through this friend that Crevecoeur learned that his wife had escaped to Westchester with the two children after the Loyalists and the Indian allies had destroyed their home at Pine Hill and that afterwards she had died leaving the children unprotected. When the Boston man went out with the letters and found the sad state of affairs, he took the two children who were being cared for by neighbors home with him; and here it was that Crevecoeur found them after he had almost given up hopes of ever seeing them again.

Crevecoeur's life in New York as consul was uneventful though he labored hard to improve relations between France and the new United States. In a sense he remained an American Farmer even while engaged in consular duties. Besides writing numerous articles to further the improvement of American agriculture, which articles were published in various newspapers under the name of Agricola, he aided materially in establishing the botanical gardens at New Haven. He had correspondence with many Americans on questions of agriculture, among them Washington and Jefferson.

Crevecoeur remained in New York until the spring of 1790, when he received permission to return to France on leave of absence. When he bade

farewell to America for this time he was saying it for the last time. Twenty-three years more of life were left for him, but it was life spent in France at a time when the country was suffering from its revolution and the years were not the happy ones he had known when he was experiencing the joys of the American Farmer. He continued to write, of course—articles on potato culture, on the false acacia and on other agricultural topics. He worked upon his three-volume account of Voyages in upper Pennsylvania and New York, but the old freshness and interest were gone. Most of his time he spent in visiting about. He lived until November 12, 1813.

Such was the life of J. Hector St. John de Crevecoeur, known until very recently for his Letters from an American Farmer, now known also for his Sketches of Eighteenth Century America—more letters from the American Farmer. This new volume, brought out in 1925, is made up of the material found in the little, old trunk taken to Normandy when Crevecoeur found it more convenient to spend some time in France than to remain in America, where his failing to take the side of the Patriots caused him continual trouble.

In the trunk there was original manuscript of the "Letters from an American Farmer," the originals of some of the French essays, the material which he was to publish in Sketches of Eighteenth Century America, and about a hundred and fifty pages more of material that so far has not been published. Most charming letters they were, informal and personal and yet revealing much of the life of the eighteenth century farmer in America. No wonder the finder was thrilled over his discovery, for another person who had gone to France in search of information upon Crevecoeur had returned without reporting anything of importance.

"One very definite thing we can say about Crevecoeur if we are looking for the man in his letters: He was an enthusiastic farmer. 'Where,' says he, 'is that station which can confer a more substantial system of felicity than that of an American farmer, possessing freedom of action, freedom of thoughts, ruled by a government which requires but little from us? I owe nothing, but a pepper corn to my country, a small tribute to my king, with loyalty and due respect. I know no other landlord than the lord of all land.' "Every thing he sees about his farm gives him a thrill. I never see my trees drop their leaves and their fruit in the autumn and bud again in the spring, without wonder; the sagacity of these animals which have long been the tenants of my farm astonish me; some of them seem to surpass even men in memory and sagacity." His bees particularly interest him. And how charmingly he writes about them.

"My bees, above any other tenants of my farm, attract my attention and respect; I am astonished to see that nothing exists but what has its enemy, one species pursue and live upon the other: unfortunately our kingbirds are the destroyers of those industrious insects; but on the other hand, these birds preserve our fields from the depredation of crows which they pursue on the wing with great vigilance and astonishing dexterity.

"Thus divided by two interested motives, I have long resisted the desire I had to kill them, until last year, when I thought they increased too much, and my indulgence had been carried too far; it was at the time of swarming when they all came and fixed themselves on the neighboring trees, from whence they caught those (bees) that

returned loaded from the fields. This made me resolve to kill as many as I could, and I was just ready to fire, when a bunch of bees as big as my fist issued from one of the hives, rushed on one of the birds, and probably stung him, for he instantly screamed, and flew, not as before, in an irregular manner, but in a direct line. He was followed by the same bold phalanx at a considerable distance, which unfortunately becoming too sure of victory, quitted their military array and disbanded themselves. By this inconsiderate step they lost all that aggregate of force which had made the bird fly off. Perceiving their disaster he immediately returned and snatched as many as he wanted; nay, he had even the impudence to alight on the very twig from which the bee had drove him. I killed him and immediately opened his craw, from which I took 171 bees; I laid them all on a blanket in the sun, and to my great surprise, 54 returned to life, licked themselves clean, and joyfully went back to the hive; where they probably informed their companions of such an adventure and escape as I believe had never happened before to American bees!"

Miss Dykes pictured him as a poet-naturalist, who loved all nature, even loved hornets enough to keep a nest of them in his living room.

With experiences as broad as St. John de Crevecoeur must have had, he was peculiarly fitted to write of America of the eighteenth century as compared with Europe during the same century. His enthusiasm for everything on his farm extended at the same time to everything American, and it is therefore through the eyes of an enthusiastic observer that the speaker led her audience to see America as it was in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Briefly Crevecoeur sums up the characteristics of America.

"It is not composed, as in Europe, of great lords who possess everything, and of a herd of people who have nothing. Here are no aristocratical families, no courts, no kings, no bishops, no ecclesiastical dominion, no invisible power giving to a few a very visible one; no great manufacturers employing thousands, no great refinements of luxury. The rich and the poor are not so far removed from each other as they are in Europe. Some few towns excepted, we are all tillers of the earth, from Nova Scotia to West Florida. We are a people of cultivators, scattered over an immense territory, communicating with each other by means of good roads and navigable rivers, united by the silken bands of mild government, all respecting laws, without dreading their power, because they are equitable. We are all animated with the spirit of an industry which is unfettered and unrestrained, because each person works for himself. If he travels through our rural districts he views not the hostile castle, and the haughty mansion, contrasted with the clay-built hut and miserable cabin, where cattle and men help to keep each other warm, and dwell in meanness, smoke, and indigence. A pleasing uniformity of decent competence appears throughout our habitations. The meanness of our log-houses is a dry and comfortable habitation. Lawyer or merchant are the fairest titles our towns afford; that of a farmer is the only appellation of the rural inhabitants of our country. It must take some time ere he can reconcile himself to our dictionary, which is but short in words of dignity, and names of honor. There, on a Sunday, he sees a congregation of respectable farmers and their wives, all clad in neat homespun, well mounted, or riding in their humble wagons. There

is not among them an esquire, saving the unlettered magistrate. There he sees a person as simple as his flock, a farmer who does not riot on the labor of others. We have no princes, for whom we toil, starve, and bleed; we are the most perfect society now existing in the world."

Though the immigrants all seemed to have had as their motto "Ubi panis ibi patria," the resulting society in the new world did not seem to suffer from it.

"Everything," says the American Farmer, "has seemed to regenerate them; new laws, a new mode of living, a new social system; here they become men: in Europe they were so many useless plants, wanting vegetative mould, and refreshing showers; they withered and were mowed down by want, hunger, and war; but now by the power of transplantation, like all other plants they have taken root and flourished. Formerly they were not numbered in any civil lists of their country, except in those of the poor; here they rank as citizens." The American, according to Crevecoeur is a new man, "acting upon new principles, entertaining new ideas, and forming new opinions." He seems to think that this is due to the bigness of things in the new country.

The feeling of prosperity that existed among the people who had newly acquired land, in certain ways, influenced their social life. The established farmer seemed to be interested in every newcomer to the extent that he would call upon him as soon as he arrived and give him all kinds of advice about how to proceed and let him know that his neighbors were to be called upon freely for any help needed.

Miss Dykes told of many interesting social frolics, as Crevecoeur called them: parties for apple paring, community spinning, house-raising, teas, and other gatherings. She told of the industries carried on in the homes; of the politics, the religion, and the education; of the homes of the early settlers; of the spirit of hospitality; of the changes brought by the Revolutionary war. She closed with a few words of comment upon Crevecoeur as a writer, saying, "Lovers of the curious always discover Crevecoeur and soon learn to love him."

I want you to walk on My Heels

Get this ad out and take it to Anderson's Shoe Shop and Shine Parlor and get a pair of ladies Heel Taps put on free.

Not Good After FRIDAY, 12TH

ANDERSON'S SHOE SHOP
AND SHINE PARLOR
on Main St.
Open Evenings

ST. LOUIS EXCURSION

Leaving Maryville, July 19 and 20. Good to return leaving St. Louis on all trains, but not later than 7:30 P. M., July 21st.

\$6.50

Tickets good only in coaches or chair cars. Half fare for children. No baggage. Round Trip checked.

ATTRACTIONS

BASEBALL: AMERICAN LEAGUE, St. Louis vs. Washington, July 20-21. MUNICIPAL OPERA: "ROSE MARI." Visit the Samous Natural Bear Pits, Shaw's Garden, Forest Park and the Lindbergh Half Million Dollar Trophy Display.

For full particulars see

E. L. FERRITOR, Agent

WABASH



DORMITORY SPREADS DEMAND GOOD FOOD

When Mother fails to send a box just call to Reuillard's and ask for cakes, pecan rolls, doughnuts, or try some of our specials.

Reuillard's Bakery

don't forget

to leave your name and address and your Alumni Dues with the Alumni Secretary before summer school closes

All who have been regularly enrolled in S. T. C. are members of the Association

Alumnus Gives Talk

(Continued from page 1)

attained.

The war for independence was not war in a single day. It required years of ceaseless struggle; it required stout hearts; it required loyalty of the highest degree, and it required the imprint of human blood upon the snow-covered fields at Valley Forge, ere victory placed her laurel crown upon the brow of the conqueror. It is extremely doubtful if history reveals another struggle of this magnitude wherein a war was carried on under circumstances more adverse.

The colonies were populated in part by a group known as the Loyalists. They aided and assisted the cause of King George. In our country's desperate plight they furnished food and shelter to our foes. They sold their products and food supplies to the enemy and refused to furnish them to our armies. While our patriotic bands suffered from the pangs of hunger and died from exposure, the hirelings of the English King lived in comfortable circumstances. Our soldiers fought without pay for the colonies, had no central government whereby adequate finances could be raised. Only the devotion of our soldiers and the marvelous patience of a few far-sighted leaders could prevail in such a cause as this. It is small wonder that in a later day the descendants of these Revolutionary forefathers should display upon the bloody field of battle the same type of courage as was shown by the men of Lexington, of Bunker Hill, of Trenton, of Saratoga, and of Yorktown.

With independence won, our early statesmen were confronted with another problem, the solution of which required almost as much courage as had been called forth upon the field of battle. The thirteen states quickly drifted into a condition of anarchy. There was no central government. That government which we had loathed at home and scorned abroad. Credit was dead. Commercial rivalries soon sprang up between various states. These became so bitter that the dread specter of civil war was ever imminent. Beyond our frontiers were hordes of merciless savages ever ready to kill, plunder and pillage. The Nations of the Old World eagerly awaited an opportunity to return and re-establish themselves. Yet, in the midst of this hopeless situation, there was evolved a new type of government, the stability of which and the greatness of which has become at once the admiration and wonder of the world. Our government is great because it is the outgrowth of the ideals of great men devoted to a great cause. It is great for the reason that under it we have, in a short period of time, grown from a weakling among the nations to a position of strength and influence second to none. It is great because it has served as a model of good government to those nations who have cast off old forms to take their proper place among the family of republics. And, finally it is great because in times of great crises it has withstood every attack of those who would destroy it. And it has successfully met every problem with which it has coped. It should be a matter of great concern to us that we transmit unchanged to posterity this form of government so that future generations may be thereby benefited.

The heroism and courage of the Revolutionary forefathers again was made manifest in the deeds of the American Pioneer. Undaunted by the privations of the wilderness, undeterred by the fear of savages, and unafraid of the countless dangers which ever lurked in the midst of the gloomy forests, they migrated to the land of Promise and by their courage and perseverance changed a desolate waste into a veritable paradise. Never in song or story has their achievements been fittingly told. Their accomplishments constitute a vast history. With rifle and axe, these courageous souls caused the wilderness to vanish as if by magic. The hardships of their daily life taught them the lesson of co-operation. They taught them the ideal of true worth, for among them greatness was not measured by wealth or social prestige, but by the rod of achievement. Life in the wilderness was, in itself, a great force for Democracy and Democratic principles. With the admission of new states into the Union, the new Democratic ideals of government soon gained the ascendancy. Old forms of pomp and show, common to the Eastern tier of States, were soon relegated to the past. From the broad expanse of our Middle West have come the greatest of our great leaders. The country conquered by the early American Pioneer became the basis for still greater conquests. In an incredible short period of time, the tide of empire was pushed ever westward until the central part of the North American Continent had been subjected to the forces of civilization. A nation born in weakness soon attained the full fruition of its strength.

Throughout the short space of time that we have existed, there has been over kept alive the ideal of rights and human liberty. They have become

part and parcel of our national policy. It has always been a matter of concern to us that all nations have and enjoy the freedom of the seas. To convince the nations of the Old World that the high seas should be dominated by none but should be accessible and open to all, has required our participation in armed conflict. That we have not succeeded fully in the realization of this ideal has been due in a large measure to our unwillingness to pay the price necessary to its attainment. A peace loving people has often preferred to suffer humiliation and shame rather than to shed blood upon slight provocation. It has been only in times when the need was imperative that we have been willing to accept the challenge of battle and then only that our ideals might be preserved. Whether or not we ultimately succeed in convincing the world of this particular ideal depends in a large measure upon our readiness to make sacrifice for those things dear to the hearts of our Revolutionary forefathers.

It required four years of long bloody conflict to rid our nation of the curse of human slavery. To make the words of the Declaration of Independence a reality and to decide the long debated question of the supremacy of State or Federal government, called forth a sacrifice greater than has been the lot of the average nation. This tremendous sacrifice was not in vain. From discord and internal strife, there emerged a united people. The Civil War enabled the United States to develop fully and eventually to assume the role of a world power, and, by the chain of subsequent events, to become the recognized leader of the world.

Our part as the recognized leader of the world has been fraught with many perplexing problems. In order to maintain our ideals of human liberty, it became necessary for us to engage in the Spanish-American War. It became necessary to send armed detachments to China to assist in the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion. It became necessary for us to espouse the policy of the Open Door in order that Chinese integrity might be preserved. It became necessary for us to become the Watch Dog of the Western Hemisphere and to embark upon a policy of imperialism. It also became necessary for us to throw our strength into the World War upon the side of the forces of Democracy, lest the final death struggle of despotic forces gain another lease upon life.

The problem of World Peace and international co-operation now occupies the center of the stage. Somehow the world at large looks to the United States to solve this baffling question. History reveals that practically every great war that has been fought has been a war to end war. Idealists and visionary statesmen of every age have predicted that their war was the last great war. There are, at the present time, many well meaning persons who are suffering with this delusion. There are those who advocate disarmament as a panacea for avoiding all strife. Allow me to remind them that before the days of modern arms men fought with sticks and stones. History fails to show that in any instance has disarmament brought peace. Oftentimes it has been provocative of wars. Likewise, the reverse is true. Nations armed to the teeth have been unable to prevent wars. Our civilization is, after all, a thin veneer. War is distasteful and a thing to be dreaded, but when it comes, man reverts to the warlike instincts of his primordial ancestors. The veneer is quickly laid aside and blind passion and false patriotism attain the mastery. No! We have not fought the last great war. Until the problem is attacked intelligently, there can be no relief. So long as the causes which produce war live, then wars are bound to come—enjoyment without work—peace without strife belong to the days of paradise. We cannot produce international science and business methods. International strife is aided rather than averted by idealist utterances indulged in by the few of one particular nation. To say that war is un-Christian, a thing outlawed, and therefore there is no need to fight is almost as logical as to say that thievery is un-Christian, a thing to be outlawed, at night, therefore it is no use to lock up one's place of business at night time. I hate war because I know what war means. I served as an infantryman in the last great struggle and know all of its horrors. I abhor the propaganda used by nations to inflame the passions of their people to a fighting pitch. I know full well as anyone present that the last war, so far as we have been able to discover, was a causeless war. Yet, with all my abhorrence of war, I am unwilling to join the ranks of the pacifists and subscribe the proposition that we can prevent future wars by laying down our arms. Until the peoples of the world become peace-minded and peace loving and are willing to co-operate with us in the prevention of wars, I believe that we must keep and maintain an army and navy of sufficient size and strength to protect ourselves, otherwise the ideals of our Revolutionary forefather will perish from the earth.

These ideals and traditions must be

preserved and held aloft at all costs. Without them, the entire purpose of our national existence will fall utterly. Thus far, they have been nobly kept. They were kept by Peary on Lake Erie, by Taylor and Scott in Mexico, by the men of the 60's, regardless of whether they were the blue or wore the gray—they were held aloft at San Juan—at Chateau Thierry, and in the death grapple in the Argonne—they have been held aloft by our leadership in and achieving material progress in every field—they have been held aloft by our willingness to assist the unfortunate in every land, and they have been held aloft by our gifted statesmen who have caught the vision of a better world—made so by better international relations.

This better world is not far distant. Today the two great Anglo-Saxon powers, the United States and England, formerly enemies, but now the best of friends, have joined heart and hand for the purpose of minimizing the likelihood of future wars. They alone can solve the question. In our efforts to do this, all evidence of former strife and bitterness has been forgotten. Let it be our earnest prayer that in this work success shall crown their efforts. Lasting peace can come only through the expression of friendly peoples who have learned the art of self-government. A concert of powers composed of free peoples, led and guided by the two great English speaking nations, will eventually produce an era of better international relations. Our Revolutionary forefathers were among the first to demonstrate to the world the practicability of representative government. Oncoming generations will study their ideals and, having studied them, will emulate them. Then, and only then, will the importance of the American Declaration of Independence, the importance of the American War for Independence, and the achievements of our Revolutionary forefathers be accorded their true place in all the truly great events of history.

Lecture Series

(Continued from page 1)

vidual taste, encyclopedists, classicists, philosophers writers, of letters, and actors and poets. It was an age of rivalry, rivalry of salons, of illustrious women, and of literature.

In concluding, Miss Dow summarized: "One must concede to the eighteenth century salon an overwhelming influence in the realm of literature. From Fontenelle and Voltaire through the minor poets, most works are written for, and most writers 'protected,' or inspired by these salon ladies. It is the literature of exposition and discussion that the salon clarifies. It is the play of wit, the gentility of conversation that it values. Marivaux, Fontenelle, Montesquieu, Voltaire owe as much to the eighteenth century salon as Racine and Corneille do to the seventeenth. Both salons are a testimony to the social spirit of French letters. Both record the definition of French ideas afford a living record of French literary and social life."

Among other methods of securing international goodwill and eliminating war from civilization are the following:

1. Securing expert educational attaches at all embassies and legations.
2. Traveling fellowships in comparative education.
3. A world university.
4. Courses of study in citizenship.
5. Character education which includes international goodwill.
6. Revision of the aims of history teaching.
7. Have a world celebration of International Good Will Day.
8. Secure international interest in rural education.
9. Study vocational education as an international program.
10. Provide international correspondence among school children.

Charles H. Williams, Secretary, has departed from his home in Columbia, Mo., for the next meeting of the Federation in Geneva, Switzerland, July 25 to August 3. Other Missourians will attend. The program will consider the relations of education to various phases of international goodwill. Certainly education will secure world peace. Education will eliminate war or war will destroy civilization.

E. L. Hendricks—(The Student)

"I don't like these pictures. They don't do me justice." Photographer: Justice? Say, what you want is mercy.

—Exchange

Football coach (to applicant for place on team): What experience have you had?

Applicant: Well, last summer I was hit by two autos and a truck.

Miss Crystal Hall, B. S., 1928, left Friday for Columbia University, New York, where she will take work on her Masters Degree. Miss Hall taught in the public schools at Egbert, Wyoming, last year, and will return there to take up her duties, on September 1.

Mr. Gillilan's Lecture

(Continued from page 1)

facts makes their knowledge and so-called facts seem ridiculous. He said that an owl who has had a bath in olive oil is a non-skill proposition compared to facts.

The speaker seriously said that each individual seems to have the idea that his life is of intrinsic value but that the best that we can hope to be is a temporary label on a permanent ideal. Mr. Gillilan then gave a definition of egotism which was, "Egotism is the anesthetic nature given to deaden the pain of being a fool."

The speaker continued by saying that the crying need of the human family is one's will or inclination to use the intelligence he has. We know so much better than we do. Advice is merely telling us to use what we already know is the right thing to do.

Mr. Gillilan said that the region north of the human ears is the greatest home for the unemployed. He said that we do not always learn the specific thing which a given experience should teach us. To illustrate this statement, he told the story of Mark Twain's cat. Mark Twain's cat sat on a red, hot stove. What that cat should have learned he explained was not to sit on a red hot stove. But what that cat learned, was not to sit on any stove.

He continued by saying that the old adage "Knowledge is power" is no more true than is it true that a pint of gasoline is an automobile. Knowledge by application is all that counts. He then told about a government factory whose machinery stopped. An expert was sent for. "An expert," said Mr. Gillilan, "is an ordinary person away from home." This expert, with one tap of a hammer, started the machinery. His itemized bill was as follows: For hitting with hammer, \$1.00; for knowing where to hit, \$49.00.

Mr. Gillilan said that parents must now make good on their merits—if they have any. Children's eyes are an X-ray and they look at their parents and see the table of contents. One commandment in the Bible teaches children to honor their parents. The remainder of the Bible was written to make parents fit to be honored.

Mr. Gillilan has faith in the honesty of this generation and believes that it will set the world further on the way. He said, "the youths of today have a tendency to do things before they find out that they can't be done, just as Lindbergh did when he flew across the Atlantic."

Mr. Gillilan went from here to Carey, Nebraska, where he lectured at the State Teachers' College. He went from there to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to make records for the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. These records will be made in Chicago. He will go from there to Washington, D. C., then to Lansing, Michigan, and then to Chautauqua, N. Y.

SURE DOES!

"Can you dance?"
"Yes, I love to."
"Grant, that beats dancing any time."

YES, WHO?

A: No girl ever made a fool out of me.
B: Who was it, then?
—Selected

GEOGRAPHICAL LUNCHEON

"Are you Hungry?" "Ye, Siam."
"Don Russia to the table and I'll Fiji."
"All right, Sweden my coffee with a Cuba sugar, and Denmark my bill."
—Red and Green

ALSO THIS JOKE

Prof.—Who wrote the first short story?
Student—A Scotch author.

Alumni Notes

Robert O. Evans, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Turner of Blythedale, has recently been chosen as superintendent of the public school of Helena, Mont., at a salary of \$3,800 a year, it has been learned here.

Evans was graduated from the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville, in 1920, and was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1923. He taught for two years at Chansville, was principal of Mt. Moriah two years. Later he was principal of the King City school, and went from there to Lomoni. During the summers of 1926 and 1927 he was instructor in psychology and education at Dickinson Normal college, in North Dakota. During the last five years he has been superintendent of schools at Minot, N. D. —Bethany Republican-Clipper.

Vern Elliott, Ridgeway young man, who lived at Bethany for a time and is a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Porter fanHoozer of Bethany, is to teach music and history during the next term in the Ridgeway public school. Elliott was employed in Bethany as a barber, and used that trade at Mary-hot stove. What that cat should have learned he explained was not to sit on a red hot stove. But what that cat learned, was not to sit on any stove.

Lloyd Hollar, B. S., 1928, was at the College, Monday. Mr. Hollar taught at Lenapah, Oklahoma, last year. He resigned this position to take a position at Primero, Colorado, at an increase in salary.

Last spring Mr. Hollar took a track team of four boys to Boulder, Colorado, where they placed fifth in a state meet. They took first in shot put and first in the half mile; second in the discus throw; and third in the 220 yard dash. The time for the half mile was 2 minutes and 3 seconds. The Missouri state record for this event, which is held by Donald Davenport, of S. T. C., is 2 minutes and 2 seconds.

Mr. Hollar said that his pupils are foreigners of Italian, Mexican, Slav, and Russian descent. He said further that they were very easy to discipline, but that the strict rules enforced in the school, had in no way destroyed their initiative.

Mr. Perry Eads, B. S., 1925, will return to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, again this year where he is teaching in the Okmulgee schools. Mr. Eads is director of activities in the schools and teaches some classes.

Announcement has been made of the appointment of Opal Churchill, a former College student, for postmistress at Sheridan. Miss Churchill has been teaching a rural school west of Hopkins, and was employed to teach the Lone Star school near Hopkins, for the coming year.

James Houseman, B. S., 1926, who has been teaching at Ravanna, is visiting in Maryville this week.

ASK

Fred M. Waggoner
For an

Insured Savings Contract

Issued by the
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Call Hanamo 208
or Write 314½ N. Main

Bessie Haskell of Albany, B. S., 1928, was a visitor at the College this week.

Miss Lucy Allen, B. S., 1928, will teach in East St. Louis next year. Miss Allen majored in Physical Education, and will have charge of that work in the first eight grades.

Mr. Byron D. Murray, B. S., 1926, has asked to be placed on the mailing list of the Northwest Missourian. Mr. Murray who is teaching in the State Teachers College, at Moorhead, Minnesota, has charge of publications and the College paper there. He also teaches some classes in English. He has his B. A. and M. A. degrees '24 and '26 from the University of Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray expect to visit for a few days in Maryville, about August 1.

Beautification Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

dimensions of buildings, trees, walks, etc.; give number of the state highway; name of school; approximate number of pupils; type of building, (whether brick, wood, etc., color, foundation, etc.); indicate direction of the north point and any other information of value which you believe is necessary to one drawing up a plan. If a picture is available of the school grounds send it.

"3. A landscape plan, far from costly, will be made up for the beautification of the grounds for you. Consideration will be given to ample space for play and exercise. The plan will be ready for you before the opening of school this fall.

"4. (a) The plan will call for shrubbery, and tree planting by the pupils or parents or both this fall.

"(b) Flower beds will be made in the coming spring and the flower seeds can be planted by the pupils before the close of school.

"(c) Children can be chosen to look after the flower beds during the summer.

"(d) When the children come back to school in the fall they will see the whole plan in operation.

"(e) The names of the trees, flowers, plants, and shrubs will be given to the children and they will have opportunity to observe the growth and habits of the plantings.

"(f) Funds for purchase of the stock can be raised in numerous ways such as donations of money or shrubbery, suppers, or socials, etc.

"(g) The fall plantings can be made an occasion for a gathering of the patrons of the school district, or for assembling all county school teachers in an effort to speed up the movement

over the entire county.

"5. Should you be interested and wish to take advantage of the offer, please send in your sketch and information at once, as each school plan submitted will take individual study and planning. It may be necessary in a number of counties for the landscape designer to visit the school grounds. The sooner your sketch and report are sent in, the sooner the plan can be worked up and given to you.

"Will you not take the time to write me at once and comment on the Department's offer and tell me if you will select a school ground for beautification?"—Forum

"Yours very truly,
"T. H. Cutler,
"Chief Engineer."

NOTICE ALUMNI!

All who have ever been regularly enrolled in Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, are now members of the Alumni Association.

The dues of the Association are \$1.00 per year. The dues cover the cost of The Northwest Missourian and entitles the member to the service of the Teachers Employment Bureau of the College. Students and teachers who will not be in school next year are urged to pay their dues and leave their names and address with Mr. Lamar before the end of the summer session.

COME SEVEN!

Minister: Let me hear how far you can count, Bobby.

Bobby: One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, Jack, Queen, King.

—Red and Green

Missouri Theatre

Sunday, Monday—
GEORGE BANCROFT
THUNDERBOLT

Tuesday—
Matinee and Night
SIAMESE TWINS
VIOLET AND DAISY HILTON
Born joined together.

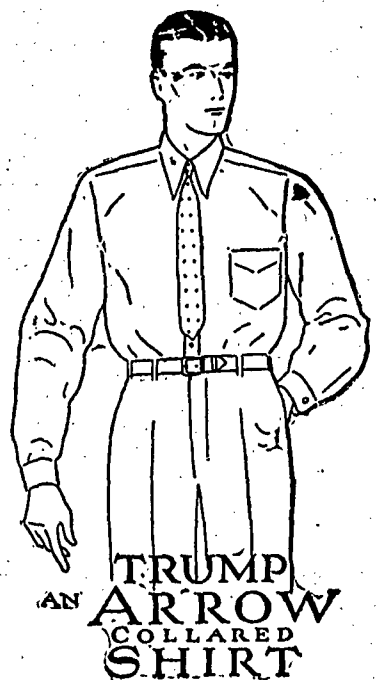
Tuesday, Wednesday—
DOUGLASS Mac LEAN
DIVORCE MADE EASY

Thursday, Friday—
Wm. BOYD
HIGH VOLTAGE

Saturday—
CONRAD NAGEL—MAY MCAVOY
KID GLOVES

Electric Theatre

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday—
WALLACE BERRY, CHESTER CONKLIN—Zane Grey's Story—STAIRS OF SAND



Trump

the most popular white broadcloth shirt in America—a beautiful texture finished by Arrow—then tailored by Arrow—with genuine Arrow Broadcloth Collar attached—or neckband, if you prefer, to wear Golden Arrow Collars with it.

\$1.95

Corwin-Murrin

Clothing Company

Vacation Is Over....

You no doubt have a dress or hat that has been soiled during your trip home -- our workmanship is the Best -- send it to Superior and receive Superior work.

WE KNOW HOW!

SUPERIOR



Sports

The Maryville baseball team played the Shenandoah, Iowa team, July 10, on the College diamond. The field was rather damp but the Maryville team romped through the game with a score of 11 to 3. Henry Buhler pitched for the Maryville team and Rudenbaugh pitched for Shenandoah. The usual umpires, Williams and Tobin, served as officials for the game.

The seventh inning was the only one in which Maryville did not make a score. Fisher got two runs, Barnhouse two, Lyle two, Barnes two, Augenstain one, Burks one, and Buhler one. The Maryville line up was considerably different from that used before, since several of the players were absent because some have gone to Battery C camp. Those who were absent were Hedges, Daniels, and Henry Iba.

The Maryville line-up was as follows: Lyle, catcher; Buhler, pitcher; Burks, first baseman; Jameson, second baseman; Fisher third baseman; Augenstain, shortstop; Barnhouse, right field; Howard Iba, center field; and Barnes left field.

Results of indoor baseball games played:

Sophomores 12; Faculty 0.
Seniors 9; Juniors 0.
Freshmen 9; Sigma Taus 0.
Independents 9; Hashslingers 4.
Faculty 18; Seniors 13.
Sophomores 9; Juniors 0.
Hashslingers 26; Freshmen 11.

Standings of the Teams:—

Team	Won	Lost	Percent
Sophomores	2	0	1000
Independents	1	0	1000
Faculty	1	1	500
Seniors	1	1	500
Freshmen	1	1	500
Hashslingers	1	1	500
Juniors	0	2	000
Sigma Taus	0	1	000

Maryville Epworth League Is Honored

The Epworth League of M. E. South won the highest honors for efficiency at the annual Fayette Assembly, held at Central College, Fayette, Missouri, June 24-28. The Maryville League, composed largely of College students, won a gold seal for a hundred per cent efficiency record, and a gavel, which was awarded to the League that maintained the highest efficiency in the St. Joseph District during the last year. The St. Joseph District, one of the six districts of the Missouri Epworth League Conference, was awarded the silver loving cup for the next year. The cup will be kept at the Maryville church, since Anna Mae Holt, of the Maryville League is the district secretary.

Martha Pfeiffer and Anna Mae Holt, students of the College, were the Maryville delegates. Martha Pfeiffer is the president of the League.

All College students are invited to the League meetings which are held every Sunday evening at seven o'clock at the South Methodist church. Interesting discussions relating to the College student, social and religious problems, are conducted by a different leader at each meeting.

Educators Mention New Sun-Tan Style

Atlanta, Ga., July 3.—School girls of the stockinged, sun-tan 1929 model were viewed tolerantly by a section of the National Educational Association delegates in session here today.

Interviewed by the United Press on the airy styles affected by the modern girl, some of the group held the absence of stockings with the dress cut low att constituted a wholesome, hygienic and sensible mode.

Some thought that sun-back dresses and sun-kissed calves were only a passing fancy, but one educator, Oscar D. Moore from Raton, N. M., ventured the suggestion that if the girls were to revert to the garb of their sister, Eve, "we would soon become accustomed to it." Moore, school superintendent at Raton, confessed he was broadminded, but allowed that now and again he pondered whether the modern girl does wear enough clothes.

"It is as much a part of education to teach how to dress as to teach anything else," said R. A. Thompson, principal of John Burroughs high school, Los Angeles, who described bare backs and bare legs as "just a fad," and suggested they be ignored as such. "The more these fads are opposed," he said, "the more the situation is aggravated."

The convention also had before it a platform of ideals and purposes which included a stand for "equal salaries for all teachers both men and women of equivalent training and experience." President Uel Lamkin was commended

for developing the program of "education for a new world," the theme of the convention.

The association adopted a resolution urging congress to provide "a suitable appropriation" for a study of rural education "in view of the serious inequalities which exist in the educational opportunities offered children in rural areas."—The Forum.

At the bi-weekly meeting of the Writer's Club, held Tuesday, July 9, in Room 225, several essays, stories and poems were read on the subject, "Noses," which subject had been agreed upon at the last meeting. Several students have expressed a desire to become members of the organization, while some have already presented manuscripts for admittance. The next meeting will be held Tuesday, July 23. Interested students are invited to attend this meeting.

The students and instructors in the summer session at the College who are interested in or who are majoring in school supervision or school administration will have a dinner at the Maryville Country Club on Monday evening, July 15, at 6:30 p. m. Those interested in the dinner should see Mr. H. Phillips.

H. Fischer Wins the Howard Leech Medal

Herman Fischer of Sedalia was awarded the Howard Leech medal in assembly, Wednesday, July 3. The medal is given each year to the student who is outstanding in athletics, whose scholarship is good, and student activities. Mr. Fischer is a freshman in the College and has the honor of being a three-letterman his first year in college. He won letters in football, basketball, and track. He was quarterback for the 1928 Bearcat gridiron team, forward on the M. I. A. A. championship basketball team, and a winner in the high jump event in track. Besides holding a good record in athletics, he has a good scholastic standing, having no grade below "M".

The gold medal is given each year by a former Bearcat, Mr. Howard Leech, B. S., 1923. Mr. Leech, who has been superintendent of schools at Perry for the last two years, has his M. A. degree from Missouri University.

All-College Party Is Well Attended

The first all-college party of the summer session was held in the administration building Saturday evening, June 29. The east library, which was decorated with flowers from the campus, was used by the students for bridge and other games. The west library was used for dancing. The music was furnished by an eight-piece orchestra. Guests were received by Miss Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnaird, Miss Bowman, Miss Dow, Dr. and Mrs. Hake, Mr. LaMar, and Miss Martindale. During an intermission, Mr. LaMar and his sister, Miss Lucille, entertained with some very clever clog dances. They were accompanied at the piano by Maude Ellen LaMar.

Misses Katherine and Margaret Franken spent their vacation in Norborne where they visited their sisters. They were accompanied by their niece, Miss Joan Franken, a college student.

Vacation in Columbia

Mr. H. T. Phillips motored to Columbia to spend his vacation with his brother, Mr. C. A. Phillips of the Department of Education in the University of Missouri. He was accompanied by his nephew, John Phillips, of Columbia, who is spending the summer with his uncle and attending school here.

Telegram Is Sent to Mr. Uel W. Lamkin

Mr. Roy A. Kinnaird, acting upon the desire expressed by the students in assembly last week, sent the following wire to President and Mrs. Lamkin as they boarded the S. S. Aquitania, Saturday evening, July 6, for Geneva, Switzerland: "Faculty and students wish you and Mrs. Lamkin a pleasant voyage. Hope enough water left in Atlantic to float you across. Any you cannot see is between here and Savannah. Don't worry; courthouse and college still above water."

HENKINS—ROSE

Miss Helen Henkins, of Hamilton, became the bride of Raymond Rose of Clarinda, Iowa, Wednesday, July 3. The ceremony was performed at 8:00 o'clock in the morning in the Sacred Heart church at Hamilton. Miss Rebecca Boyd, a senior in the College, was bridesmaid and Chilton Ross, B. S., 1929, acted as best man.

At 12:00 o'clock the wedding break-

fast was served at the bride's home, after which Mr. and Mrs. Rose left for Des Moines and St. Paul. They will be at home in Clarinda, Iowa, July 8.

Miss Henkins who is a former student of the College was sophomore class queen in 1927. She has been teaching in the intermediate grades at Breckenridge.

Office Force Goes On Annual Picnic

The annual picnic of the office force of the College was held Thursday evening, June 27, on Mr. McNeal's farm five miles northeast of Maryville. Though a fried chicken luncheon was an interesting part of the program, swings, baseballs, and a portable victrola were delightful additions. The following people went on the picnic: Mr. and Mrs. Rickenbrode, Miss Nell Hudson, Mr. LaMar, Howard Iba, Evan Augustine, Carl Massie, Karol Oliphant, Thelma Robertson, Miss Florence Holliday, Chilton Ross, Erman Barrett, Vollette Hunter, Meren Williams, Isabelle McDaniel, Paul Burks, Herman Fischer, Truman Scott, Miss Buchl, Mildred Sandison and Floyd Heffley of St. Louis.

MANSFIELD—COX

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Mansfield of Chillicothe announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary, to Leo Cox of Parnell. The wedding took place May 25 at Hiawatha, Kansas.

Mrs. Cox is a graduate of the Lock Springs high school, a former student of Central College at Fayette, and the Northwest Missouri State Teachers College. She is a member of the Maryville chapter of Alpha Sigma Alpha sorority.

Mr. Cox received his B. S. degree from the College here this summer. He is a member of the Sigma Tau Gamma fraternity.

Publicity

The codfish lays a million eggs, The modest hen but one,
But the codfish doesn't cackle To inform you what she's done.
And so we spurn the codfish egg, The helpful hen's we prize,
Which indicates to thoughtful minds It pays to advertise.

Last week the Tests and Measurements class gave standardized reading tests and tabulated results. The members of the class gave these tests to each other and to various individuals whom they could induce to take them. This was preparatory to carrying out the testing project of the quarter which they will begin this week. Mr. Cooper teaches the class.

Helen White has been re-elected to teach the Greenleaf school near Rising City, Nebraska, at an increase in salary of \$10.00 a month. She will now receive \$135 a month for a nine month term. She was called there to teach Vitalized Agriculture. The school is used for demonstration work in Vitalized Agriculture for teacher-training students and other teachers.

Miss Leola Walker, of Denver, Mo., has been visiting her sister, Miss Lou Marguerite Walker, a senior at the College. Miss Leola Walker received her Master's degree from the University of Oklahoma this spring. She attended school here in the summer of 1925.

Mr. Emil Color, B. S., 1925, assistant secretary of the Bankers Security Life Company whose offices are at Midland Savings Building, Denver, Colorado, was at the College Friday.

Nella Thompson, Mrs. Clifton Thompson, and Evelyn Nelson all of Cainsville, Mo., were visitors at S. T. C. last week. Mrs. and Miss Thompson are former students.

John Hollar, who is a former student of S. T. C., will be superintendent at Sanford, Colorado, next year. He is taking work for a Master's degree at Missouri University this summer.

The Three Gates of Gold If you are tempted to reveal A tale someone to you has told About another, make it pass

Before you speak, three gates of gold. Three narrow gates—first, "Is it true?"

Then, "Is it needful?" In your mind Give truthful answer, and the next Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

And if to reach your lips at last It passes through those gateways three,

Then you may tell, nor fear What the result of speech may be. (The Circle)

We fit watch crystals of every shape and size

W. L. Rhodes

At Yale's

The Stroller

By I. I. I.

The Stroller has received word that Paul Burks was recently arrested on charges of cruelty, peace disturbances, and impoliteness to visitors. It seems that even on a great national holiday, none other than the 4th of July, Paul batted flies out over the baseball field and thereby disturbed the peace of the brown pigeons on top of the College farm barn.

The filed complaint also states that said Burks, not being satisfied with the mischief already done, deliberately chased three of the S. T. C. boys around the baseball diamond and all the way home. This was very rude and brought lusty condemnation from the spectators who were enraged to think that Paul would so rudely chase the College players home, who were visiting with the Trenton basemen. The complaint also adds to the above indignities with which Burks is charged, a last charge which is in itself sufficient to bring a strict penalty of the law. He is accused of maliciously breaking things before the public. And furthermore since the thing he broke was a tie, the Stroller has it, through rumor that the Wabash Railroad Co. will bring suit vs. Burks, since the company needs all its ties on account of loss through the high water, super sufficiency.

The Stroller trusts that the law will deal justly with Paul. An example should be made of him in the interest of on-coming baseball players.

The Stroller is beginning to appreciate the hugeness of the task with which Mr. Kinnaird is laboring. His sorrow and chagrin will be great when he receives certain complaints from people living near the river east of Maryville.

The complaint it seems is to the effect that his College boys will not only be boys but will even revert to the Barbaric Age. It seems that the boys waged mud battles in the corn fields within view of the public highway near the river in which they were supposed to be swimming. While there is no money involved since there were no clothes to be sent to the laundry, Mr. Kinnaird undoubtedly will be delighted to have members of the faculty help him in settling the complaint. The Stroller offers his help and suggests that the faculty might take back the medal which H. Fischer recently received, and lower the grades of Vernie Harold, "Bill" Geiger, Erman Bar-

rett and "Steamboat" Wallace.

Someone has suggested to the Stroller that these boys must at least be good in arithmetic since they could subtract from the new "sun-tan" style dresses.

The Stroller has received the suggestion that we call the new backless dress, now called "sun-tan" frocks, the "desert dress", you know, that broad expanse of barren waist!

Oh! yes, our Scotchman celebrated the 4th by snapping his fingers.

The Stroller is thinking some of trying to keep up with styles and learn a new "Strut," especially since she took a peep into one of Ruth England's general gymnasium classes. Talk about contortionists! Those girls were doing the camel-walk the dog-walk the centipede-walk, paddling canoes and catching fish all in the same room.

Now the Stroller believes there must have been some new styles in other lines developing on the campus recently which she has missed, since she heard O. C. Trower asking Cleola Dawson if she remembered the good old times of Eskimo kissing.

The Stroller has decided to sell some of his space in this paper for advertising purposes. Mr. Phillips wishes it advertised that he has lost his vocabulary. He missed it first just after getting out of a mud hole in which he was recently stuck. Any of the students finding it, need not return it for they may need it themselves sometime.

"Miss Franken says, 'We must be vicarious,' so, 'Napoleon we are here,' said the 33 S. T. C. girls who dismounted from the baggage car of the Wabash train, the other day. It was no sour grapes this time either. Girls generally like to ride in baggage cars of trains so they tell the Stroller, but it was the sour cream on the floor this time that caused them to slip.

The following college students are leaving on Wednesday, July 3, for the International Christian Endeavor Convention at Kansas City, Missouri: Ola Turner, Camden Point; Myrtle Lyle, Maryville; Esther Mergler, Osburne, Kansas; Nellie Harrold, Cainsville; Lora Donahue, Cainsville; Lorena Harris, Bedford, Iowa; Constance Comstock, Shenandoah, Iowa; Blanche Anderson, Maryville; Emma Baker, Cameron; Lola Mae Haines, Gallatin.

Guy Cooper, of Sheridan, who is Mr. A. H. Cooper's brother, was at the College one day last week.

Faculty News

Mr. Bert Cooper of the College, returned from the University of Nebraska, Saturday, June 30, where he has been giving a series of lectures concerning vitalized agriculture. Mr. Cooper said that the Nebraska State Legislature has made an appropriation to provide for an exhibit of vitalized agriculture at the state fair this year. Each county is planning to send an exhibit from the country schools. The University and the State Teachers College at Peru, Nebraska, will have an exhibit at the state fair showing the special methods used at the University for training teachers for instructing by the vitalized agriculture methods. Mr. Cooper supervised this work for the University.

York College, at York, Nebraska, the Teachers College, at Peru, Nebraska, and the University of Nebraska are using the new Vitalized Agriculture outline book which Mr. Cooper has written. Just recently 500 of the new outline books have been made for the present time.

Miss Mabel Cook, B. S., 1923, will be an instructor in the home economics department of the State Teachers College at Peru, Nebraska, this year. Miss Cook who has been taking some special work here at the College recently, finished her M. A. degree with a major in foods and nutrition last August at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

E. W. Mounce, head of the Department of Commerce and Business Administration at the College, left on Wednesday afternoon, July 3, for Utica, Mo., to visit his family for a few days before going to Lawrence, Kansas, to attend the Law School of the University of Kansas. At the end of the five weeks session he will have completed the work for the degree of L. L. B.

Mr. and Mrs. Mounce and their little daughter, Sue Rose, will return to Maryville about September 1st and will live at 409 West Fifth Street.

Miss Mildred Paxton, who taught primary methods and supervised primary work here a few years ago, is teaching this summer in the state normal school at Huntington, West Virginia.

Commerce News

Mr. R. D. Jay, district agent for the Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, spoke before Mr. Parker's Salesmanship class Monday, July 1. Mr. Jay's talk dealt with "The Approach," in making a sale.

Miss Boatman, of the Commerce Department, spent the vacation in Mercer and Grundy Counties. She returned to her work Sunday afternoon.

The new College Catalogue will contain a number of changes that will be of interest to commercial students. Among them is one which lowers the requirements for third quarter shorthand students. Other changes will be announced later.

Ruth Harding, an applicant for the B. S. Degree this summer, with a major in Commerce, has accepted a position as instructor in Commerce at Maryville High School for the coming year. Miss Harding taught at Laredo, Missouri last year.

Olatha Suetterlin recently won the L. C. Smith Bronze Medal for speed and accuracy in typewriting. Miss Suetterlin made a net score of 46 words a minute.

Mr. Parker spent the vacation last week at his home in Steffenville, Missouri.

Mr. Newcomb, of the Commerce faculty, and Mrs. Newcomb took a trip to Shenandoah during the holidays, returning by way of Tarkio. Mr. Newcomb, who came from Maryland to take up his work in the College this summer, is to be a regular member of the faculty for the coming year.

The two classes in Business Law, which Mr. Mounce has been teaching, finished their quarter's work on Wednesday, July 3. Mr. Mounce left on that day for Lawrence, Kansas, where he will finish his work toward the L.L.D. degree at the University of Kansas. He will receive the degree at the end of the summer and will return to Maryville for his work at the College in the fall.

Lawrence Wray: I know lots of girls who don't want to get married.
Luther Blackwelder: How do you know?
Lawrence: I asked them.

VILMA BANKY

with Lois Wolheim and

Walter Byron in

Awakening

United Artists Picture---Victor Flemming Production

TONIGHT

College Auditorium

7:45

Admission 35c, or minor coupon